

THE DAILY COMMONWEALTH.

VOL. 13.

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NO. 267.

THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH
Will be published every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, by
HODGES, HUGHES & CO.,
At FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM, payable in advance.

WM. E. HUGHES, State Printer.

THE WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH, a large mammoth sheet, is published every Tuesday morning at TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, in advance.
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Price—75 cts. per quire.
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Orders from a distance for any of the above named Books or Blanks will be promptly attended to when accompanied by the Cash; and if desired to be forwarded by mail, the postage will be pre-paid upon the condition that it be refunded by the person ordering the article to be sent by mail.

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We are prepared to execute all kinds of Book, Pamphlet, and Job Work, in the neatest and best style, on short notice, and as low as any office will do similar work.

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Printed in the very best and neatest manner, and on moderate terms.

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Estate of James Harlan, dec'd.

THE undersigned having been appointed administrators of the estate of James Harlan, deceased, request all persons indebted to the same to make an early settlement. Persons having claims against said estate will have them prepared for adjustment.

All persons who may have any books, law or miscellaneous, belonging to said estate, are requested to return them to the undersigned at once.

JAMES HARLAN, JR.
JOHN M. HARLAN.
Administrators.

March 14, 1863—Yeoman copy.

HARLAN & HARLAN,
Attorneys at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.

Will practice law in the Court of Appeals, in the Federal courts holden in Frankfort, Louisville, and Covington, and in the Circuit Courts of Franklin, Woodford, Shelby, Henry, Anderson, Owen, Mercer, and Scott.

Special attention given to the collection of claims. They will, in all cases where it is desirable, attend to the unsettled law business of James Harlan, dec'd. Correspondence in reference to that business is requested.

March 16, 1863—tf.

J. M. GRAY,
DENTAL SURGEON,
Office and residence on Main between St. Clair and Lewis Streets.

FRANKFORT, KY.

ALL operations for the Extraction, Insertion, Regulation, and Preservation of the Teeth performed in a scientific and satisfactory manner. He would ask the particular attention of those wanting artificial Teeth to his own improvement upon the Gold Rimmed Plate, which, for cleanliness, durability, and neatness, cannot be excelled. Specimens of all kinds of plate work may be seen at his office.

Frankfort, April 22, 1863-1y.

Executive, Military, and Judicial Directory of the State of Kentucky.

We publish, for the information of our readers, the following Directory of all the departments of the State Government of Kentucky:

Executive Department.

GOVERNOR.

Thos. E. Bramlette, Frankfort.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

E. L. Van Winkle, Sec'y of State, Frankfort.

Jas. R. Page, Assistant Secretary, Frankfort.

Daniel Clarke, "Ancient Governor," Frankfort.

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Uberto Keenon, Clerk, Frankfort.

James M. Withrow, Clerk, Frankfort.

R. R. Bacon, Clerk, Frankfort.

John A. Crittenden, Clerk, Frankfort.

William L. Harlan, Clerk, Frankfort.

Charles T. Miller, Clerk, Frankfort.

John L. Sneed, Clerk, Frankfort.

Winco Coleman, Porter, Frankfort.

TREASURER'S OFFICE.

James H. Garrard, Treasurer, Frankfort.

Mason P. Brown, Clerk, Frankfort.

LAND OFFICE.

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Ben. Chase, Clerk, Frankfort.

SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Rev. Daniel Stevenson, Frankfort.

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John M. Harlan, Frankfort.

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James F. Tureman, Chief Clerk, Frankfort.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

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W. T. Poynter, Auditing Clerk, Frankfort.

Thos. A. Theobald, Ordnance Clerk, at Arsenal, Frankfort.

Judicial Department.

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Alvin Duval, Chief Justice, Georgetown.

Joshua F. Bullitt, Judge, Louisville.

Belvard J. Peters, Judge, Mount Sterling.

Rufus K. Williams, Judge, Mayfield.

James P. Metcalfe, Reporter, Frankfort.

Leslie Combs, Clerk, Frankfort.

R. R. Bolling, Deputy Clerk, Frankfort.

JUDGES OF CIRCUIT COURTS.

1st Dist.—C. S. Marshall, Bandville.

2d Dist.—R. T. Petree, Hopkinsville.

3d Dist.—James Stuart, Brandenburg.

4th Dist.—A. W. Graham, Bowlinggreen.

5th Dist.—J. E. Newman, Bardstown.

6th Dist.—F. T. Fox, Danville.

7th Dist.—Peter B. Muir, Louisville.

8th Dist.—Geo. C. Drane, New Castle.

9th Dist.—Joseph Doniphan, Augusta.

10th Dist.—L. W. Andrews, Flemingsburg.

11th Dist.—Richard Apperson, Jr., Mt. Sterling.

12th Dist.—Granville Pearl, London.

13th Dist.—W. C. Goodloe, Richmond.

14th Dist.—W. P. Fowler, Smithland.

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4th Dist.—J. W. Ritter, Glasgow.

7th Dist.—Henry Fritz, Louisville.

Harry Stucky, Clerk Louisville Chancery Court, Louisville.

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8th Dist.—John L. Scott, Frankfort.

9th Dist.—R. B. Carpenter, Covington.

10th Dist.—Geo. M. Thomas, Clarksville.

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CINCINNATI, OHIO.

We have now in Store the largest Stock of

DRY GOODS

AT

WHOLESALE

Ever brought to

THE WEST!

Our Goods were purchased and orders placed early in July, when prices were 10 to 25

per cent. lower than the

PREVAILING RATES OF TO-DAY

We are thus enabled to sell at

LOWER PRICES

Than can NOW be purchased in New York.

L. C. HOPKINS & CO,

CORNER FIFTH AND VINE.

SILKS & DRESS GOODS

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We have the largest Stock of

RICH SILKS & DRESS GOODS

IN

CINCINNATI,

Which we offer to Merchants at

LOW PRICES!

L. C. HOPKINS & CO.

FRENCH MERINOS,

MAGENTA MERINOS,

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COBURES,

MODE ALPACAS,

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WOOLEN PLAIDS,

FRENCH REPPS,

FRENCH POPLINS,

PLAIN EMPRESS CLOTHS.

L. C. HOPKINS & CO.

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We have in Store,

AT WHOLESALE!

TEN THOUSAND

SHAWLS,

AT LOW PRICES.

WATERVLEIT SQUARE SHAWLS,

WATERVLEIT DRAB SHAWLS,

WATERVLEIT LONG SHAWLS,

WATERVLEIT MOURNING SHAWLS

MIDDLESEX SHAWLS,

MIDDLESEX MOURNING SHAWLS,

NEW STYLE STRIPED SHAWLS,

RICH PLAID SHAWLS,

BROCHE SQUARE SHAWLS,

BROCHE LONG SHAWLS.

BALMORAL SKIRTS,

FOR THE TRADE.

6,000

BALMORAL SKIRTS,

BRUNNER'S SKIRTS,

WASHINGTON SKIRTS,

ENGLISH SKIRTS.

L. C. HOPKINS & CO.

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SHIRTINGS AND SHEETINGS,

AT

WHOLESALE

Portsmouth B., Portsmouth P.,

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Rhode Island, Red Bank 7-8

and 4-4 Hudson.

L. C. HOPKINS & CO.

CORNER FIFTH AND VINE.

American Crash

AT WHOLESALE.

20 Bales

BLEACHED AND BROWN,

AT LOW PRICES.

Russia Crash

BY THE BALE.

L. C. HOPKINS & CO.

CORNER FIFTH AND VINE.

TABLE LINENS,

AT WHOLESALE.

7-4 Bleached Damask, 7-5 Snow Drop,

8-4 Bleached Damask, 8-4 Snow Drop, Damask

Towels, Bordered Towels.

L. C. HOPKINS & CO.

EMBROIDERIES,

AT WHOLESALE.

We have a superb Stock of

EMBROIDERED

GOLLARS AND SETS,

MALTESE LACE COLLARS,

LACE SLEEVES,

LACE SETS,

EDGINGS,

HANDKERCHIEFS, &c.

Merchants will find it greatly advantageous to

examine our stock of goods before purchasing.

L. C. HOPKINS & CO.,

CINCINNATI, OHIO

Sept. 25, 1863.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION
OF THE
Liverpool and London Fire & Life
INSURANCE COMPANY,

On the 1st day of January, 1863, made to the Auditor of the State of Kentucky, in compliance with an act, entitled "An act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved 3d March, 1856.

NAME AND LOCATION.

The name of the Company is the LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, and is located in Liverpool, England.

CAPITAL.

The amount of its Capital Stock, is, authorized, \$10,000,000 00

The amount of the Capital Stock paid up, is, with surplus fund, 6,559,525 00

ASSETS.

1. Cash on hand, in Banks and on demand, \$232,541 76

2. Real estate unincumbered, 150,660 00

3. Debts due the Company, secured by mortgage on unincumbered Real Estate worth, 685,400 00

4. Debts due the Company, for premiums and in the hands of Agents and course of transmission, 78,042 69

5. The Bonds and Stocks owned by the Company, per vouchers accompanying—by secured, and the rate of interest thereon, to-wit: 46,000 00

6. United States 6 per cent. Stock, of 1861, 49,383 23

7. All other securities, 1,222,027 68

Total assets of the Company, \$1,222,027 68

LIABILITIES.

1. The amount of Liabilities, due and not due, to Banks and other Creditors—none, \$73,140 25

2. Losses unadjusted and Losses in suspense, waiting for further proof, \$73,140 25

3. All other claims against the Company—none, 00 00

Total liabilities, \$73,140 25

THE COMMONWEALTH. FRANKFORT.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1864.

There will be no reception of visitors this evening at the gubernatorial mansion.

The committee of Propositions and Grievances will meet at 3 o'clock every day during the balance of the session in the Hall of the House of Representatives. Members of said committee will please take notice, and attend promptly.

JOHN S. McFARLAND, Clerk.

Friday Evening's "Hop."

The pleasant parties which from evening to evening have lent a charm to the society of our city have become proverbial in our midst, but the party of last Friday evening at the Capital Hotel must be remembered as the most pleasant and happy ever given. It was generally remarked that there were more beautiful ladies in elegant toilet present than on any other occasion. Beside the native beauties, were many from a distance attracted by the presence of the Legislature and the agreeable social enjoyments which the assemblage brings. It might seem invidious to signify the parties who elicited special admiration where so much loveliness was assembled, but at the risk of being considered partial, it is but fair to state that Misses T. of Mason county, Miss Sue D. of Anderson county, the Miss R. of Franklin county, Miss Annie T. Miss Emma B. Miss Lizzie S. all of Frankfort, and particularly Miss Mollie R. of Louisville, were conspicuous for graceful dancing and deportment. Every one present at the last hop will long remember its pleasant incidents, and look forward to another reunion with the fondest anticipations of innocent and refined pleasure.

The Military Court of Inquiry which is ordered to convene in Nashville, Tennessee, to inquire into the conduct of Major General Crittenden and McCook, will also investigate the charges against Gen. Negley, and the issue between Gen. Rosecrans and Wood.

Senator Wilson, on the 29th instant, withdrew his resolution to expel Hon. Garrett Davis. In the encounter between them Mr. Davis obtained a decided advantage over Wilson.

A telegram from Washington, states that an order has been issued prohibiting newspapers publishing the name and regiment of rebel deserters coming within our lines. The objection urged is, that our papers find their way through the lines, and such publication has a tendency to retard the desertion of others.

The 16th Kentucky Infantry, Col. J. W. Gault, commanding, having re-enlisted as veteran volunteers, passed through our city upon their way to Louisville, to be paid off and given their thirty days furlough. All honor to the noble 16th Kentucky.

We are gratified to learn that the gallant Mahoney has been appointed to the Majority of the 30th Ky. Volunteers now being rapidly filled up. No better appointment could have been made, for none are more deserving. The highest encomiums on his courage and conduct have been paid by his former commanding officers, and on many fields his bravery has rendered him conspicuous. We congratulate the 30th on this deserved promotion.

The Article that Caused the Suppression of DeBow's Southern Review and his Imprisonment.

Recently Southern papers announced that the Southern Review had been suppressed, and its Editor, Prof. DeBow, imprisoned, by order of Jeff. Davis. The reader was left in doubt as to the cause of this action. But, the New York Evening Post has been furnished with a copy of the suppressed number, and gives its readers the article that brought down upon him the power and vengeance of the rebel authorities. Posterity will do justice to Mr. DeBow, whatever Jeff. Davis may do, for the suppression of his Review, his imprisonment, the persecutions he is now undergoing, indicate the honesty of the man, as well as the justness and originality of his exposition.

Although the people within the limits where traitors rule have not been permitted to read Mr. DeBow's article, it is no cause why it should not be circulated as widely as possible. It is as follows:

[From DeBow's Southern Review.]

Cotton no Longer King—The Negro no Longer the Main Element of a Superior Civilization—The Bovine Superiority.

It is true we have believed that cotton is king; it is undeniable that we possessed a monopoly for its production, arising out of a variety of causes, but it is not true that it will grow nowhere else. Indeed, we find that the production of it in various countries is increasing in a geometric ratio, and that in a year or so the South will no longer be needed to supply to the commerce of the globe what we vainly hoped would grow nowhere else.

Shall we not learn from our enemies? What are the causes of their prosperity? Why do even the labors of the North live with a degree of comfort often unknown to the wealthy planters of the South?

The statistical reports accompanying the census of 1850 establish the results of material conditions; and, if we admit that the people of the North have really helped to the war up to this point, we must look to and examine the material conditions which surround them.

They can not be more prosperous because there is no slavery; certainly it is cheaper to have a slave who labors for you than to labor yourself; therefore slave labor is the

more economical, or rather, it was, before the time of Henry A. Wise, and John Brown. Considering the present condition of the country, and prospectively also, it may be well supposed, as it already is by many in the slave States, that it actually may be more economical to labor for ourselves than to maintain negroes for that purpose.

We have taken to raising cereals, and have succeeded so badly as to make it a matter of doubt whether we will not have eaten everything before the time of greens, which, when boiled with corn, are prized by the first families of Virginia.

In the meantime, the production of cotton is slipping away from us, and we have already slipped away into unknown depths, and are drifting to a fearful and to an uncertain future. Let us turn, as advised by Gill Blas when he assumed the practice of medicine, "to see what other practitioners are about."

Our readers may or may not remember distinctly that when the renowned Dr. Sangrado, owing to his extended practice, imparted, in a few words, the whole art of curing, it consisted in copious draughts of hot water and blood-letting. The acute Gill Blas, soon after, (then a young practitioner,) was much perplexed at the want of success which attended his efforts, and urged upon the venerable doctor that as every one died who came under his hand, apparently, as it appeared to throw discredit upon his system, might he well do as the other doctors did use "leeches," and trust to a more favorable result as a more fatal one was impossible. Dr. Sangrado declined, because he had written a book to show that if a patient died from disease, it was simply because the physician had either not bled him sufficiently or administered too draughts in sufficient quantities. We are not, however, disposed to adopt the course of that eminent practitioner. We have "written a book," but we see that facts prove its error. We are willing to write another, which we hope will prove true. If the negro will not raise enough to feed himself and his master, what is the use of the negro? If we are not permitted to avail ourselves of the high qualities of the negro, and found a superior civilization upon him, why should we accept the civilization which belongs to people in general, founded upon the dignity as well as the usefulness of labor?

The people of the North live comfortably; more so, indeed, than the majority of the slave-owners in the South. They educate their children, and teach them that there is no honor in employing their hands or their heads, and I say boldly, even against our prejudices, I think they are right in that.

We know that the turnip crop of England is now by far more valuable than any other cultivated by the English, although it has become so recently. In regard to the comparative productions of the people of the North and of the South, as given by the census report, we observe in those common to both regions that the widest divergence exists in regard to milk cows.

In the North the ratio of increase of milk cows was slightly in excess of the ratio of increase of population between the years 1850 and 1860. In the South there was an actual deficiency in the ratio above stated of 431,501! In proportion to the ratio of increase of population the chivalrous State of South Carolina is deficient in milk cows, 63,766! As her decadence is far greater than that of any other State, and her deficiency in the ratio of milk cows to the population is the greatest, may we not suppose that either the deficiency indicated, or some cause coincident to it, has been the ruin of the State?

People must drink something. If they cannot get milk, naturally they take to whisky, and we may well lament the result. The subjoined tables show plainly that the decrease of milk cows in proportion to the population indicates a precarious condition of society; and, if it has not led directly to the rebellion, the causes of the decrease of milk cows are coincident and analogous, at least, to it.

In the slave States, tabulated in 1850, there was a milk cow to every 3.4 persons. In the free States, tabulated, one for every 3.7 persons. In 1860, in the slave States, one for every 4 persons, and in the free States one to every 3.6 persons, or a slight gain of the proportionate number of milk cows.

The want of good meadow lands in most of the slave States, the poor and insufficient quantity of food usually given to milk cows, the unsanitary condition in which they are kept, and the neglect of them by the negroes, would make the yield of milk less than one half per cow of those in the Northern States. This appears to be shown by the amounts of butter and cheese produced:

Total amount of butter produced in ten free States in 1860..... 207,790,771 pounds.
Or about 74 pounds per year for each cow.
Total amount of butter produced in slave States in 1860..... 53,960,515 pounds.
Or about 26 pounds per year for each cow.
Average yield of cheese per cow in ten free States in 1860..... 23 pounds.
Average yield of cheese per cow in slave States in 1860..... 9.2 pounds.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF THE FREE STATES.

Ratio of increase of pop. in 10 years.	No. of cows in 1850.	No. of cows in 1860.	No. of cows required in ratio of pop'n.
Conn. 42.10 per cent.	85,461	98,887	55,893
Ill. 101.06	294,671	532,731	297,617
Ind. 36.68	284,554	491,633	104,146
Mass. 24.79	130,099	144,492	31,224
N. H. 2.55	94,277	94,880	2,404
N. J. 37.27	118,736	138,818	64,625
N. Y. 36.67	831,375	1,125,024	25,616
Ohio. 18.14	514,499	696,209	98,010
Penn. 25.71	530,224	673,547	136,797
Ver. 31	146,208	171,698	57

TABULAR STATEMENT OF TEN SLAVE STATES.

Ratio of increase of pop. in 10 years.	No. of cows in 1850.	No. of cows in 1860.	No. of cows required in ratio of pop'n.
Ala. 24.96 per cent.	227,891	234,045	56,948
Ark. 107.46	95,151	158,873	100,613
Fla. 69.59	72,876	92,704	44,252
Ga. 16.67	324,223	399,688	54,816
La. 36.74	105,579	130,673	38,745
Miss 30.47	514,231	207,134	65,840
N. C. 14.20	221,799	228,623	31,505
S. C. 18.35	193,244	163,938	35,460
Ten. 10.68	250,456	247,105	29,798
Vir. 12.29	317,619	330,627	39,007

Total..... 1,030,996 2,093,409 403,944

We see in the above our road to progress. Cotton has failed or will fail us; the negro has failed or will fail us; it is idle to hope longer to enjoy peacefully the proceeds of his labor when at this moment eighty thousand of his color are organized and hold arms in their hands to free their fellows. The longer the war is protracted the more violently will slavery be destroyed. For two years and a half we have waged war, and lost over half the territory over which we asserted jurisdiction. The supply of cattle no longer comes

from Texas, nor does cotton escape longer from the frontier to furnish us supplies. The Mississippi bears a hundred gunboats, half of them iron clad, that effectually prevent our occupation of any point along its entire course, or even the passage of it, except under cover of darkness and by stealth.

The fruitful valleys of Kentucky and of Tennessee have been desolated by war, and are held by the enemy. Arkansas, a large part of Louisiana, of Mississippi, of North Carolina, and of Virginia, have been held or are now held by the enemy, and have been exhausted by the supplies drawn by the contending forces. Nor can we regard Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina, or Texas as exempt from the march of heavy armies now organizing for purposes of invasion.

His Excellency President Davis gravely tells Congress in his message, that he has a means of enforcing the respect of nations particularly that of Great Britain, and simply by declaring a "paper blockade" of the ports of the Northern States. He states, unhesitatingly, also, that only a "paper blockade" exists along the three thousand five hundred miles of the Southern coast, and expects the people of the Southern Confederacy to forget that only one month before, when at Wilmington, North Carolina, he had assured the people the whole force of the Confederacy would be given to protect them, since theirs was the only port not closed by the enemy. Had he extended his persecutions to the mouth of the river, he could have counted twenty bloated vessels lying off this "unclosed port." The remainder of the three thousand five hundred miles of Southern coasts has been closed effectively by a paper blockade, and Wilmington alone remains open to commerce, subject, it is true to the risks of capture incurred in passing twenty vessels of war lying in wait.

We will say to Congress and to President Davis that a careful study of the last Census Report of the United States will correct or destroy many perturbations in their minds as well as our own. Let them legislate so as to increase the number of cows, and think no more of the negro. The land, then, instead of being desolated by war, and the inhabitants gaunt with privations and misery, will flow literally with milk and honey, as in times of yore.

A census taken now, as recommended by his Excellency Mr. Davis, in the same manner as that of 1850, over the districts where it might be effected, would show plainly the waste of war. How many men between the ages of eighteen and fifty would be found wanting? How many peaceful, industrious inhabitants would be found absent, having, through a thousand channels, found their way into the free States, actually filling up the houses in every part of that land, so that none are untenanted? How many of the houses in the region passed over by the contending armies would now be found occupied? How many negroes would be found absent, ready to return with muskets in their hands? How many horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, &c., would be found remaining? What has been the produce of our fields last year in cotton, sugar, corn, flour, peas, potatoes, cattle, and bacon, and what amount remains unconsumed?

But above all what progress have we made? Is the slave power more secure than before we seceded? Are we in such a condition as to promise ourselves, even with repudiation of all debts, both at home and abroad, exemption from duties and high taxation? What have we to hope for, both as regards slavery, or the prospects of the Southern Confederacy?

H. D. Stoner, of Maine, a general contractor for the Navy Department, has been convicted, by court-martial, of bribing a clerk in the Charleston Navy-yard, and other charges of similar nature, and sentenced to two months' imprisonment. He has been sent to Fort Lafayette.

THE ASSEMBLY HOPS!

The last Grand Hop of the series of ASSEMBLY HOPS for the season will take place at Capital Hotel on THURSDAY EVENING, 4th FEBRUARY, 1864, at eight o'clock. Gentlemen's admission, card..... \$1

W. T. SAMUEL, BUCK KEENON, D. B. WAGGENER, C. BAILEY, A. CONERY, Floor Committee.

Duncan's admirable Quartette Band will furnish the music.

February 1, 1864—td.

WHEELER & WILSON, SEWING MACHINES.

ON Monday, Feb'y 1st, we will open an office for the sale of WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINES. We will also be prepared to repair old machines. F. Wagner is in the office, No. 5, Higgins' Block, Main street, Lexington, Ky.

WM. SUMNER & CO., Agents. Lexington, Feb. 1, 1864—St. [Ch. Obs. & Rep.]

Proclamation of the Governor.

\$250 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Whereas, It has been made known to me that JOHN SPENCER did, on the day of —, 186—, murder, in Scott county, David C. Carrington, and is now going at large.

Now, therefore, I, THOMAS E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of two hundred and fifty dollars for the apprehension of the said John Spencer, and his delivery to the jailer of Scott county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 27th day of January, A. D. 1864, and in the 72d year of the Commonwealth.

THO. E. BRAMLETTE,

By the Governor: E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State.

By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

Proclamation of the Governor.

\$100 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Whereas, It has been made known to me that RIAL, a slave belonging to W. B. Galaway, of Scott county, did on the day of —, 186—, murder Jeremiah Martin, of said county, and is now going at large.

Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said RIAL, property of the said W. B. Galaway, and his delivery to the jailer of Scott county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 27th day of Jan., A. D. 1864, and in the 72d year of the Commonwealth.

THO. E. BRAMLETTE,

By the Governor: E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State.

By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

DESCRIPTION.

The Rial is about 45 years old, 5 feet 8 inches high, rather small, black, with the front lower foretooth out, speaks slow and low, and has an humble appearance.

Proclamation by the Governor.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT. FRANKFORT, KY., JAN. 4, 1864.

The frequent outrages perpetrated in various parts of the State by lawless bands of marauders, and in a large degree be traced to the active aid and sympathy in our midst, or their neglect to furnish to Military Commandants the information, in their possession, which would lead to the defeat and capture of such marauders.

Sympathizers with the rebellion who, while enjoying protection from the Government, abuse the leniency extended to them by concealing the movements of rebel guerrillas, by giving them information, affording them shelter, supplying them with provisions, and otherwise encouraging and fomenting private raids, are in criminal complicity with all the outrages perpetrated by the marauders whom they secretly countenance.

It is in the power of persons whose sympathies are with the rebellion to prevent guerrilla raids, almost invariably, by furnishing to Military Officers of the United States or State of Kentucky, the information which experience has proved them to be, as a general thing, possessed of.

If all would unite, as in their duty, in putting down guerrillas, we should soon cease to be troubled with their raids. A neglect to afford all assistance and information which may aid in defeating the designs of marauding parties, can but be construed as a culpable and active assistance to our enemies.

I, therefore, request that the various Military Commandants in the State of Kentucky will, in every instance where a loyal citizen is taken off by bands of guerrillas, immediately arrest at least five of the most prominent and active rebel sympathizers in the vicinity of such outrage for every loyal man taken by guerrillas. These sympathizers should be held as hostages for the safe and speedy return of the loyal citizens.

Where there are disloyal relatives of guerrillas, they should be the chief sufferers. Let them learn that if they refuse to exert themselves actively for the assistance and protection of the loyal, they must expect to reap the just fruits of their complicity with the enemies of our State and people.

THO. E. BRAMLETTE, January 4, 1864—lm.

*Journal, Democrat, and Anzioger, Louisville; Monitor, Owensboro; Tribune, Danville; publish one month and send bills to Secretary of State.

LANDRETH'S
WARRANTED
GARDEN SEEDS

I have received this day, by Adams Express, a fresh supply of the above well known GARDEN SEEDS. They are guaranteed fresh and pure. They have been tested in this community for more than twenty years, and invariably give satisfaction. For sale by S. C. BULL, Bookseller.

January 23, 1864.

\$150 Reward.

I WILL give a reward of one hundred and fifty dollars for the apprehension and arrest of GEORGE D. MCKINNEY, who has fled from justice, having murdered my son, on the 10th day of January, 1864, in the county of Mercer, State of Kentucky. Said McKinney was born and raised in said county, is 21 years of age, about 5 feet 5 inches in height, red complexioned, brown hair, blue or gray eyes, by occupation a school teacher. The above reward will be paid immediately upon his reception by the civil authorities for trial.

JOHN GRITTON, Sr. January 23, 1864—lm.

THE TENTH SESSION

OF MRS. HALLIE E. TODD'S School for Children will commence on Monday, January 25, 1864, and continue twenty weeks, at \$5 the session. No extras.

No deduction made for absence except in case of sickness. Jan. 25, 1864.

LAW SCHOOL OF HARVARD COLLEGE.

1864.

Twenty Terms, of nineteen weeks each, commencing MARCH 7th, and SEPTEMBER 5th.

For Catalogue and Circular address JOEL PARKER, Royal Professor, Cambridge, Mass., Jan. 23, 1864—S3*.

KENTUCKY PENITENTIARY.

FRANKFORT, January 20th, 1864.

ALL persons who had accounts with this Institution are hereby notified that all accounts are made out, to the 1st inst. Persons knowing themselves indebted are requested to pay their accounts by the 1ST OF FEBRUARY NEXT, or they will be listed for collection.

H. I. TODD, Keeper Kentucky Penitentiary. January 20, 1864—td.

\$10 Reward—Strayed or Stolen.

FROM the undersigned in Frankfort, on Saturday, the 16th inst., about 3 o'clock, P. M., A BAY MARE, about 15 hands high, has a sleepy eye, black eye, heavy set, about 6 years old, shod all round, paces and trots, and has marks of harness on her. She had on a new yellow saddle with quilted seat, and a curb bit bridle with yellow headstall and black reins. I will give the above reward for her return to me at the Ohio Mill, 1 1/2 miles from Frankfort.

January 18, 1864—lv. DANIEL STONE.

Notice.

AS the surviving partner of the firm of A. W. Macklin & Son, I will settle up the business of said firm. All persons indebted to the firm by note of account, will make immediate payment to the undersigned, and those having claims against the same will present them for allowance.

N. B. Hereafter all sales of Bacon, Pork, or Lard must be for cash on delivery, without exception, (except in case where a special arrangement is made otherwise.)

GEO. B. MACKLIN, Surviving Partner of A. W. Macklin & Son. Frankfort, Ky., Jan. 18, 1864.

Executor's Notice.

THE undersigned have been duly appointed, and qualified as Executors of the last will and testament of Alexander W. Macklin, deceased, late of Franklin county, Ky. All persons indebted to the estate, are requested to make immediate payments; and those having claims against the same, will present them properly proven, according to law, for allowance.

BENJAMIN MACKLIN, GEO. B. MACKLIN, Executors. Frankfort, Ky., January 18, 1864.

N. B. In order that the business of the estate may be carried on as soon as possible, hereafter all sales of Flour, Meal, Bran, or other articles, must be for cash on delivery, without exception, (unless special arrangement is made otherwise.) Promises will not be taken with Wheat and Corn.

B. & G. B. MACKLIN, Executors. Jan. 18, 1864.

Vacant Lots for Sale.

I HAVE several beautiful vacant Building Lots for sale. Call on me at my residence in South Frankfort. THOS. A. THEOBALDS, July 23—w4wt.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 16, 1863.

On the 22d of July last I submitted, through an agent of mine, to the Medical Director of the Department of the Cumberland a sample of my Cedron Bitters for his inspection, and requested, if, after analysis he found it meritorious, to sanction and approve its use among our soldiers.

The following is the Medical Director's reply, and also Gen. Rosecrans' permission to ship 300 dozen at once to have it sold to Soldiers.

"I am satisfied that Cedron Bitters will do no harm to any one, if taken properly and in moderation. I see no objection to Dr. Bull's being permitted to dispose of it to Soldiers."

"A. HENRY THURSTON, Surgeon and Medical Director, D. C."

"HEAD-QUARTERS DEPT. OF THE CUM'D, NASHVILLE, TENN., July 24, 1863."

"Dr. John Bull's agent, Mr. —, has permission to ship to Nashville, Tenn., twenty-five gross (or 300 dozen) of Bull's Cedron Bitters, for sale to Soldiers in the army only."

"The regulations of the Treasury Department are to be complied with strictly."

"By command of Maj. Gen. Rosecrans."

"WM. M. MILES, Major and Provost Marshal General."

Special Permit.

U. S. CUSTOM HOUSE, NASHVILLE, TENN., Aug. 12, 1863.

Dr. John Bull's agent, Mr. —, has permission to transport to the front, via railroad or pike, within the Federal lines, for the use of the army, (140) one hundred and forty boxes of Bull's Cedron Bitters.

J. R. DILLIN, Per WILL S. HALL, Surveyor of Customs.

A VOICE FROM VICKSBURG.

VICKSBURG, Miss., Aug. 9, 1863.

"Dr. John Bull:—I am happy to state you that I have used your valuable Cedron Bitters, with great benefit to myself, in general debility and prostration of my system, produced by the unhealthy and miasmatic influences of the Mississippi River and around Vicksburg, having been with Gen. Grant's army throughout its whole southern campaign. I confidently recommend its use to all persons who are exposed in unhealthy climates."

H. W. FOGLE, "Agent U. S. Sanitary Commission." January 1, 1864—6m.

GOLD PENS RE-POINTED EQUAL TO NEW, on the receipt of 35 cents. Circulars for the Johnson Pen, sent on application, by Mail or otherwise.

E. S. JOHNSON, Manufacturer and Office, 15 MAIDEN LANE, New York City. December 25, 1863—lm.

"If you want good old GUNPOWDER GREEN TEA, go to Gray & Saffell's. We have tried it, and pronounce it extra fine."

December 25, 1863—tf.

"If you want any DRY GOODS, go to Gray & Saffell's. They have just received a large lot and are receiving every day. Best American prints 20 cents per yard. Extra Heavy Brown Sheetings 40 cents per yard. Everything also in proportion."

December 25, 1863—tf.

"Go to Gray & Saffell's and buy your SHOES, LADIES', CHILDREN'S and NEGRO WOMEN'S SHOES, at cost, for a few days."

December 25, 1863—tf.

SAPONIFIER, OR CONCENTRATED LYE.

FAMILY SOAP MAKER.

WAR MAKES HIGH PRICES SAPONIFIER helps to reduce them. It makes Soap for Four cents a pound by using your kitchen grease.

CAUTION! As spurious Lyes are offered also, be careful and only buy the Patented article put up in Iron cans, all others being Counterfeits. PENNSYLVANIA SALT MANUFACTURING CO. Philadelphia—No. 127, Walnut Street. Pittsburgh—Pitt Street and Duquesne Way. Nov. 18, 1863—3m.

Commissioner's Notice.

Franklin Circuit Court. John Harrod, Adm'r, with the will annexed, of Jas. Fears, Jr., dec'd, P'p't, in Equity.

THIS cause has been referred to the undersigned, Master Commissioner, for settlement. All persons having claims against the estate of James Fears, deceased, are hereby notified to produce the same to me, sworn to and proven as required by law, on or before the FIRST DAY OF FEBRUARY NEXT, for settlement, otherwise they will be barred.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY.

On the 1st day of July, A. D. 1863, made to the Auditor of the State of Kentucky, in compliance with an act entitled, "an act to regulate the Agency of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved 3d March, 1863.

THE name of the corporation is ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY, and is located at Hartford, Connecticut.

The capital is FIFTY HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, and is paid up.

ASSETS.

Real Estate unencumbered, \$87,963 18

Cash on hand and in Bank, \$88,990 92

Cash in the hands of Agents and in transit, 111,968 65

Hartford, P. & F. Railroad, Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent, semi-annual interest, \$44,000 39,600 00

Cleveland & P. A. Railroad, Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent, semi-annual interest, 3,500 4,060 00

N. Y. Central Railroad, (Convert.) Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent, semi-annual interest, 10,000 12,200 00

Cleveland & T. Railroad, (S. F.) Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent, semi-annual interest, 25,000 27,750 00

Michigan, S. & N. I. R. R., (Gt. Mort.) Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent, semi-annual interest, 25,000 27,250 00

Michigan, S. & N. I. R. R., (2d Mort.) Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent, semi-annual interest, 25,000 25,500 00

P. F. W. & C. Railroad, (2d Mort.) Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent, semi-annual interest, 25,000 25,500 00

Atlantic Dock Co., Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent, semi-annual interest, 20,000 22,000 00

Hartford & N. H. R. R. Co., Mortgage Bonds, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 38,000 41,800 00

N. Y. Central Railroad, Mortgage Bonds, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 30,000 32,400 00

N. J. R. R. & Trans. Co., Mortgage Bonds, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 19,000 19,000 00

Conn. River Railroad, Mortgage Bonds, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 10,000 10,000 00

Little Miami Railroad Co., Mortgage Bonds, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 3,000 3,300 00

Michigan Central R. R. Co., Mortgage Bonds, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 10,000 12,100 00

Rochester City Bonds, 7 per cent, semi-annual interest, 25,000 28,000 00

Brooklyn City Bonds, (Water), 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 25,000 29,250 00

New York City Bonds, 6 per cent, quarterly, 75,000 86,250 00

Hartford City Bonds, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 38,000 42,940 00

Hartford City Scrip, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 26,000 26,000 00

Town of Hartford Bonds, (1853 & 1858), 6 per cent, annual interest, 60,000 67,200 00

Jersey City Water Bonds, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 25,000 28,500 00

United States Coupon Bonds 1874, 5 per cent, semi-annual interest, 205,000 209,900 00

United States Coupon Bonds 1881, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 125,000 135,000 00

United States [2-20s] Coupon Bonds 1882, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 100,000 100,000 00

U. S. Treasury Notes, [Aug. 1877] 7-10 per cent, semi-annual interest, 57,500 60,165 00

Ky. State Stock, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 10,000 10,500 00

N. Y. State Stock, 6 per cent, quarterly interest, 31,000 35,650 00

N. J. State Stock, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 15,000 15,450 00

Connecticut State Stock, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 20,000 22,800 00

Ohio State Stock, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 100,000 112,000 00

Michigan State Stock, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 25,000 26,000 00

Indiana State Stock, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 76,000 84,600 00

Temporary loan to the State of Connecticut, with accrued interest, 101,530 70

Atlantic Mutual Insurance Co. Scrip, 1862, 1863, 18,650 15,850 00

500 Shares Hartford and N. Haven R. Co. Stock, 50,000 90,000 00

250 Shares Conn. River R. Co. Stock, 25,000 26,500 00

107 Shares Boston and Worcester R. Co. Stock, 10,700 15,515 00

50 Shares Conn. River Co. Stock, 5,000 1,250 00

50 Shares Citizens' Bk's S'tk, Waterbury, Conn., 5,000 5,250 00

50 Shares Stafford Bk's S'tk, Stafford Springs, Conn., 5,000 5,150 00

30 Shares Bk's S'tk of the State of Me., S'tk, St. Louis, Mo., 1,800 1,800 00

100 Shares Merchants Bank Stock, St. Louis, Mo., 10,000 8,000 00

200 Shares Mechanics Bank Stock, St. Louis, Mo., 20,000 16,000 00

400 Shares Farmers & Merchants Bk's S'tk, Phil. Pa., 40,000 22,800 00

40 Shares Etna Bk's S'tk, Hartford, Conn., 14,000 14,700 00

100 Shares Bank of Hartford Co. S'tk, Hartford, Conn., 5,000 5,500 00

200 Shares City Bank Stock, Hartford, Conn., 20,000 21,600 00

100 Shares Charter Oak Bk's S'tk, Hartford, Conn., 10,000 9,900 00

275 Shares Exchange Bank Stock, Hartford, Conn., 13,750 13,750 00

440 Shares Farmers & Merchants Bk's S'tk, Hartford, Conn., 44,000 51,400 00

500 Shares Hartford Bk's S'tk, Hartford, Conn., 50,000 71,500 00

100 Shares Merchants & Manufacturers Bk's S'tk, H'd, C., 10,000 10,500 00

800 Shares Phenix Bk's S'tk, Hartford, Conn., 30,000 32,100 00

250 Shares State Bk's S'tk, Hartford, Conn., 25,000 30,500 00

150 Shares Conn. Riv. Bk'g Co. S'tk, Hartford, Conn., 7,500 11,250 00

400 Shares Am. Ex. Bk's S'tk, N. Y. City, 40,000 42,000 00

300 Shares Bk's S'tk of Am. S'tk, N. Y. City, 30,000 39,000 00

800 Shares Broadway Bank S'tk, N. Y. City, 20,000 32,000 00

800 Shares Butchers & Drovers Bk's S'tk, N. Y. City, 20,000 25,000 00

100 Shares City Bk's S'tk, N. Y. City, 10,000 14,000 00

100 Shares Bank of Com'th Stock, N. Y. City, 10,000 10,000 00

200 Shares Bk of Commerce Stock, N. Y. City, 20,000 20,400 00

100 Shares Hanover Bk's S'tk, N. Y. City, 10,000 10,000 00

300 Shares Importers and Traders Bk's S'tk, N. Y. City, 30,000 31,800 00

100 Shares Mechanics Bank Stock, N. Y. City, 10,000 13,000 00

200 Shares Market Bk's S'tk, N. Y. City, 20,000 20,000 00

1200 Shares Mechanics Bk's S'tk, N. Y. City, 38,000 35,400 00

200 Shares Merchants Ex. Bk's S'tk, N. Y. City, 10,000 10,000 00

400 Shares Metropolitan Bk's S'tk, N. Y. City, 40,000 46,000 00

820 Shares Merchants Bank Stock, N. Y. City, 41,000 44,280 00

400 Shares Manhattan Co. Bk's S'tk, N. Y. City, 20,000 28,000 00

300 Shares Nassau Bk's S'tk, New York City, 30,000	31,800 00
200 Shares North River Bk's S'tk, N. Y. City, 10,000	10,500 00
300 Shares Bank of N. Y. S'tk, N. Y. City, 30,000	35,400 00
200 Shares Bk of North America S'tk, N. Y. City, 20,000	21,600 00
200 Shares Bank of the Republic S'tk, N. Y. City, 20,000	21,600 00
400 Shares Ocean Bk's S'tk, New York City, 20,000	20,000 00
500 Shares Peoples Bk's S'tk, New York City, 10,000	10,600 00
500 Shares Phenix Bk's S'tk, N. Y. City, 10,000	11,200 00
400 Shares Union Bank S'tk, N. Y. City, 20,000	23,600 00
150 Shares N. Y. L. Ins. and Trust Co. S'tk, N. Y. City, 15,000	31,500 00
100 Shares U. S. Trust Co. Stock, N. Y. City, 10,000	20,000 00

Total assets of Company, \$2,952,248 85

LIABILITIES.

The amount of Liabilities due or not due to banks and other creditors, None.

Losses adjusted and due, None.

Losses adjusted and not due, \$ 5,628 83

Losses unadjusted, in suspense, or waiting for further proofs, 137,107 12

All claims against the Company are small, for printing, &c.

Total liabilities, \$142,735 95

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, ss.

Thomas A. Alexander, President, and Lucius J. Hendee, Secretary of the ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY, being severally sworn, depose and say, each for himself, that the foregoing is a full, true and correct statement of the affairs of the said Company; that the said Insurance Company is the bona fide owner of at least ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of actual Cash Capital invested in Stocks and Bonds; that the above described investments, nor any part thereof, are made for the benefit of any individual exercising authority in the management of said Company, nor for any other person or persons whatever; and that they are the above described officers of the said Etna Insurance Company.

THOS. A. ALEXANDER, President.

LUCIUS J. HENDEE, Secretary.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, as Justice of the Peace in and for said County of Hartford, State of Connecticut, this 24 day of July, 1863.

HENRY FOWLER, Justice of the Peace.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, Ky.

Factories, July 2, 1863.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original on file in this office.

In witness whereof, I have hereto set my hand and affixed my official seal, the day and year above written.

GRANT GREEN, Auditor.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, FRANKFORT, July 2, 1863.

No. 29, Renewal.]

This is to certify, that J. M. Mills, as Agent of the Etna Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., at Frankfort, Franklin county, has filed in this office the statements and exhibits required by the provisions of an act, entitled "An act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved March 3, 1863, and it having been shown to the satisfaction of the undersigned that said Company is possessed of an actual capital of at least one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, as required by said act, the said J. M. Mills, as Agent as aforesaid, is hereby licensed and permitted to transact the business of insurance at his office in Frankfort for the term of one year from the date hereof. But this license may be revoked if it shall be made to appear to the undersigned that since filing of the statements above referred to, the available capital of said Company has been reduced below one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

[L. S.] In testimony whereof, I have set my hand the day and year above written.

GRANT GREEN, Auditor.

By C. BAILEY, Assistant.

The following is a list of licensed Etna agents in Kentucky for the year commencing July 1, 1863:

Wm. Armstrong, Augusta, Bracken county.	
Wm. Alexander, Brandenburg, Meade	
Philip S. Bush, Covington, Kenton	
M. L. Broadwell, Cynthiana, Harrison	
Jas. A. Chappell, Carlisle, Nicholas	
Alex. H. Lathrop, Carrollton, Carroll	
David R. Murray, Cloverport, Breckinridge county.	
Alex. S. McGorty, Danville, Boyle	
Stephen Elliot, Elizabethtown, Hardin	
Fred. H. Skinner, Edinville, Lyon	
John M. Mills, Frankfort, Franklin	
Sam'l Stockwell, Flemingsburg, Fleming	
Noah Spears, Jr., Georgetown, Scott	
Philo H. Hillier, Henderson, Henderson	
H. A. Phelps, Hopkinsville, Christian	
Stephen Powers, Harrodsburg, Hancock	
James A. Curry, Harrodsburg, Mercer	
Jas. W. Cochran, Lexington, Fayette	
Abner G. Daniel, Jr., Lancaster, Garrard	
Wm. B. Merimee, Lebanon, Marion	
Wm. Prather, Louisville, Jefferson	
Joseph Broderick, Mayfield, Mason	
Wm. Hoffman, Mt. Sterling, Montgomery	
Chas. T. Chilton, New Castle, Henry	
John A. Willis, Nicholasville, Jessamine	
Henry Blanton, New Liberty, Owen	
Chas. P. Buchanan, Newport, Campbell	
John O'Brien, Owensboro, Daviess	
Wm. W. Massey, Paris, Bourbon	
John Marshall, Paducah, McCracken	
Isaac D. Smith, Richmond, Madison	
Wm. R. Casey, Springfield, Washington	
Thos. M. Davis, Smithland, Livingston	
James L. Caldwell, Shelbyville, Shelby	
Henry T. Harris, Stanford, Lincoln	
Dan'l M. Bowman, Versailles, Woodford	
A. C. Ward, Winchester, Clarke	
H. J. Abbott, Warsaw, Gallatin	
July 20-2w.	

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Harrison county, as a runaway slave, a negro boy calling himself JOHN CLARK. He is about 17 years of age, weighs about 150 pounds, copper color, about 5 feet 9 inches high. Says he belongs to Brown Paton of Alabama.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires. JOHN BRUCE, J. H. C.

Dec. 7th, 1863-lm.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE BULLITT county jail, as a runaway slave, a negro man calling himself JOHN CLARK. He is about 17 years of age, weighs about 150 pounds, copper color, about 5 feet 9 inches high. Says he belongs to Brown Paton of Alabama.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires. JOHN BRUCE, J. H. C.

Dec. 7th, 1863-lm.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Livingston county, as a runaway slave, on the 5th of September 1863, a negro boy calling himself ADAM. He is about 16 or 17 years of age, 4 feet 2 inches high, black color. Says he belongs to Nat. Porter of Henry county, Tennessee.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires. T. A. LEEPER, J. L. C.

Sept. 16, 1863-lm.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Livingston county, as a runaway slave, on the 5th of September 1863, a negro woman calling herself JANE. She is about 30 years of age, 5 feet 4 inches high, black color. She refuses to give her owners name.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires. T. A. LEEPER, J. L. C.

Sept. 16, 1863-lm.

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The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires. T. A. LEEPER, J. L. C.

Sept. 16, 1863-lm.

MRS. MARY WILLIS TODD'S

SCHOOL will commence, Monday, the 1st day of September, 1863, in the basement of the Presbyterian Church.

TERMS—Per Session of five months, \$10.

July 22, 1863-lm.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Grant county, as a runaway slave a negro woman calling herself MOLLY. She is about 16 years of age, black color.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or she will be dealt with as the law requires. B. WILSON, J. G. C.

Nov. 13, 1863-lm.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE GRANT county jail, as a runaway slave, a negro girl calling herself LUCY. She is about 8 years old, black color.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or she will be dealt with as the law requires. B. WILSON, J. G. C.

Nov. 13, 1863-lm.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE GRANT county jail, as runaway slaves, a negro woman calling herself LOUISA, and her two children, HENRY and WILLIAM. The woman is about 22 years of age, mulatto color. Henry is about 4 years of age, mulatto color. William is about 2 years of age, mulatto color.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or they will be dealt with as the law requires. B. WILSON, J. G. C.

Nov. 13, 1863-lm.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Grant county, as a runaway slave, a negro woman calling herself ESTER. She is about 56 years of age, black color.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or she will be dealt with as the law requires. B. WILSON, J. G. C.

Nov. 13, 1863-lm.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Grant county, as a runaway slave, a negro woman calling herself SALLY. She is about 40 years of age, black color.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or she will be dealt with as the law requires. B. WILSON, J. G. C.

Nov. 13, 1863-lm.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Grant county, as a runaway slave, a negro man calling himself BEN. He is about 25 years of age, black color.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires. B. WILSON, J. G. C.

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